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(54) A multipurpose dryer

(57) A multipurpose dryer which can provide versatile drying function for a wide variety of clothings, fabric articles and other household goods. A blower (24) and a heating chamber (2) are disposed on the top portion of a cabinet (1) to generate forced and heated air downward into a drying chamber (3) in the cabinet below the heating chamber. There are horizontally disposed heat diffusion plates (28) under the heating chamber and vertically disposed air ducts (16) on the side walls (12, 13) of the cabinet to enable heated air be evenly distributed and filled in the drying chamber for uniform drying of the goods held therein. A support stand (5) which has a horizontal and rectangular frame secured on the top ends of a pair of spaced and vertical telescopically structured tubes (54) are disposed within the drying chamber. The rectangular frame has space distance with the top, bottom and side walls of the drying chamber. The support stand can support hanger for hanging clothes, can allow large size of bulky goods be draped over, and can support a wire basket (81) for holding delicate or odd shape goods for drying. There are side rods (17) on the side walls (12, 13) for hanging articles. A base grid (61) is provided above the bottom wall to hold heavy or odd shape goods for drying. The clothes and goods are dried without tumbling, thus free of the fraying or wrinkles.

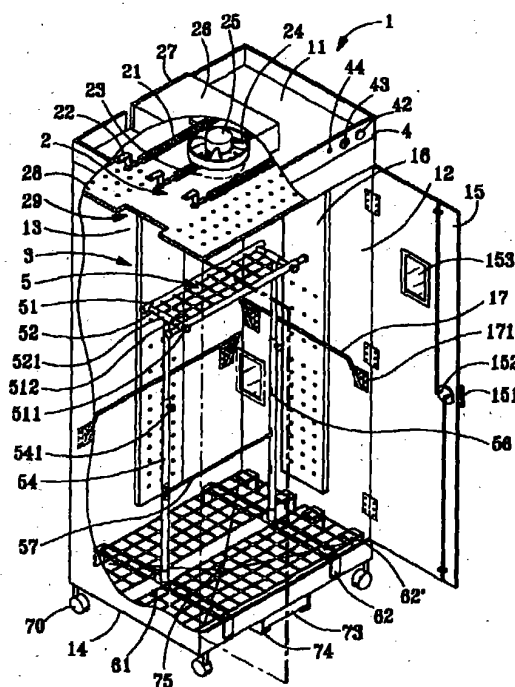


FIG. 1

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Description

Technical field of the invention

The present invention relates to apparatus for drying laundry, fabric articles and other household goods and more particularly to a multipurpose dryer which can serve as a household drying cabinet to provide versatile drying function for a wide variety of fabric and non-fabric goods of different type, material size or weight.

Description of the prior art

A household usually has many different types of fabric and non-fabric goods that need to be washed and/or dried from time to time. Those goods made of different materials and have different drying requirements. Besides the regular laundry such as underwear, casual wear and linen that can withstand the fraying of a conventional tumbler dryer, there are other delicate clothing, heavy articles or bulky goods that need special or different care in the drying process. For examples, after returning home from work or school in a rainy day, the damp coat, suit, dress or pants usually should be hung for drying, the dripping umbrella or raincoat should be handled separately, and the soaked shoes or boots need still different handling. In the warm season, the suit, dress, blouse or trousers have to be aerated and dried to expell the traces of perspiration or other odors. Nylon stocking, pantyhose and woolen sweater should be dried in relatively low temperature to avoid excessive shrinking. Knitted wear usually should not be hung in a hanger lest stretch and deformation. Some bulky goods such as quilt, comforter, sleeping bag or blanket needs to be draped and spreaded for drying once in a while to prevent mold. There are still other odd shape or heavy goods that need to be washed or dried occasionally, such as hat, cushion, stuffed toys, wadded jacket, sneakers, and the like. Then there are dishes and tableware that need to be washed and dried almost daily, and kitchen utensils that need to be washed and dried for stacking and stowage.

Over the years, a prolific number of drying and heating appliances have been developed and marketed. Numerous drying means have been disclosed in the prior art trying to meet the aforesaid requirements. However they mostly can provide only a limited range of function to serve a narrow scope of purpose. A family could end up buying a number of different drying or heating appliances, some of them could be not frequently or efficiently used. Adding up together, they could cost a lot of money and occupy much house space. It is not economically or practically sensible. More detailed elaboration of the prior arts and their problems will be given below as a background and comparison for the improvement of the present invention.

As is generally known, the widely used tumbler dryer equipped with a rotary drum has relatively high drying efficiency for general household laundry that can

withstand shrink or wrinkle. Its limitation and shortcoming are also well known. Notably, the constant tossing, dropping, bumping and tangling of the goods caused by the rotary drum often result in fraying and wrinkles on the fabrics of the laundry. It is therefore not desirable for drying delicate or high value clothing or articles such as suit, coat, dress, hat, woolen sweater, pantyhose or the like. It is also not suitable for drying heavy or odd shape goods such as shoes, boots, stuffed toys, umbrella or the like. The relatively small size of the rotary drum of a domestic dryer also makes it ill fit for drying bulky goods such as quilt, pillow or sleeping bag.

There are many different proposals being advanced in the prior art trying to resolve some of the aforementioned problems by providing static drying chamber or means which can hold the drying goods stationary during the drying process. However they rarely have achieved significant commercial success as they also have their share of drawbacks or functional limitation. The following are some of the notable examples.

U.S. Patent Nos. 2,707,838 (Braman), 3,626,602 (Glowacki) and 3,858,331 (Lord) disclosed clothes dryers or garment heating apparatus that generally have an upright central strut which supports hangers or horizontally extended bars to suspend the clothes for drying. Some of them do not have well defined drying enclosure (e.g. Braman and Glowacki) which could cause significant heat loss thus result in lower drying efficiency. Most important, the central strut and hanger become the boundary and limitation of the type of goods applicable. They are in general not suitable for drying bulky or odd shape goods such as quilt, cushion, stuffed toys, shoes or the like.

There are other type of dryers which offer generally cantilever bars having one end thereof fixed on a wall. Representative disclosures include U.S. Patent Nos. 3,256,617 (Konstandt), 3,975,833 (Rothausen et al.), 4,924,604 (Colodner et al.) and Japanese Pat. Publication (Tokkai) S58-195598. Like those proposals with a central strut cited above, some of those devices also have loosely defined drying enclosure which results in dubious drying efficiency (e.g. Konstandt, Rothausen et al. and Colodner et al.). Furthermore, with one end of the bars or one side of the device fixed on a wall, they have severe functional limitation and probability problem. They are also not desirable for drying bulky or odd shape goods such as comforter, pillow, stuffed toys, sneakers or the like.

There are still more references being disclosed in the prior art that provide generally a well defined drying enclosure and has hanger supporting bars or rods disposed between two opposite walls or fixed on a top wall of a static housing. Again, the hanger, the length of the bar or rod and the way the bar or rod being disposed become the limitation and restriction of their applicability. They usually have another type of problem. These devices generally have the drying medium (usually heated air) flowing into the drying enclosure from one side and discharging out at a remote opposite side.

Experiments show that the drying medium cannot be evenly distributed across the entire static drying enclosure this way. The goods or parts of the goods located around the inlet port of the heated air usually will be heated and dried while those goods or other parts of the goods remote from the inlet port will remain damp much longer. Representative disclosures include U.S. Patent Nos. 2,728,996 (Mason), 3,152,876 (Laing), 3,280,447 (Rawlins), 3,449,838 (Chancellor, Jr.), 3,670,425 (Benjamin et al.), 4,180,919 (Baltes), 4,819,341 (Gayso), 4,873,773 (Canonge) and Japanese Pat. Publication (Tokkai) S58-192596.

There are also disclosures in the prior art trying to provide dryer which can serve multiple function. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,785,162 (Kuo) and 4,856,206 (Klein) are two of the examples. However they are mainly for drying small size articles. They are not fit for drying regular laundry, clothes or bulky goods such as blanket or wadded jacket.

Since a general purpose dryer like any of those cited above cannot fully meet all the drying requirements of a household, some specific drying means have been proposed or developed to meet the specific drying function needed. For examples, U.S. Patent No. 4,151,658 (Hibino et al.) revealed a bed clothes drying device. U.S. Patent No. 4,578,881 (Karlsson) disclosed a drier for knitted garments. U.S. Patent No. 4,684,787 (Bunting) disclosed a heating cabinet mainly for small size and thick fabric article. U.S. Patent No. 4,959,911 (Wolens et al.) revealed an apparatus for drying sweater and small size articles. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,016,364 (Cochrane) and 5,379,525 (Raynor) disclosed dryers for shoes or boots.

Besides the dryers for drying laundry and fabric articles, there are other type of drying appliances in a general household. E.g. dish dryer for drying dishes and tableware. It usually cannot even be used for drying kitchen utensils such as pot, pan or boiler due to its small drying cabinet. U.S. Patent No. 4,812,621 (Brotherton) is but one of the examples.

From what have been described heretofore, it can be seen that there are many different types of drying requirements in a general household. In the Applicant's knowledge, there is no dryer, either produced and marketed or disclosed in the prior art, which can fully or efficiently satisfy those requirements.

It is, therefore, in view of the aforesaid requirements and problems, an object of the present invention to provide a multipurpose dryer which can serve as a drying center to offer versatile drying function for a wide variety of fabric and non-fabric goods of different type, material, size, shape or weight.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a multipurpose dryer which has support means to allow the drying goods be disposed or suspended stationary during the drying process so that there is no fraying or additional wrinkle incurred to the drying goods.

It is a further object of the present invention to pro-

vide a multipurpose dryer which can offer different level of heating output thus can result in different drying temperature so that different type of goods can be dried at the most desirable temperature range without undue shrinking or damage.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a dryer which includes means for evenly distributing the drying medium, usually heated air, across the entire drying enclosure so that the goods in the enclosure can be dried efficiently and uniformly.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a multipurpose dryer which can efficiently dry ordinary laundry, delicate articles as well as bulky goods.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a multipurpose dryer which can be used for drying dishes, tableware and kitchen utensil.

It is yet a further object of the present invention to provide a multipurpose dryer which can offer multiple function for drying a wide range of goods so that the dryer can be more frequently used, thus increase its utilization and economic value.

Summary of the invention

In accordance with one of the aspects, the present invention contemplates to use a cabinet which has a heating chamber at the upper portion and a drying chamber below the heating chamber and with a heat diffusion plate set between them. There is a blower located in the cabinet and above the heating chamber for producing forced air to enter into the heating chamber and be heated. The heated air then pass through the heat diffusion plate and flow into the drying chamber.

The cabinet may have about the same size of footprint on the floor space as a conventional laundry dryer so that it can be conveniently fitted in a house, whether it is a single unit or multi-unit residence. An access door is provided in a wall of the drying chamber for loading or discharging of the drying goods. In one embodiment, the heating chamber has a plural number of heating elements, preferably radiative heating tube with heat dissipating fins on the outside surface and with resistance wire as core disposed therein. By wiring the heating elements in parallel or series or a combination of parallel and series, varying heating power output can be generated, thus result in different temperature level of heated air for drying different types of goods.

In order to provide uniform distribution of heated air across the entire drying chamber, in one embodiment of the present invention, a hollow heated air duct is provided vertically on each side wall of the cabinet except the door. The air duct has an open top end communicating with the heating chamber through the heat diffusion plate and a closed bottom end. The air duct, on the lateral wall facing toward the drying chamber, has a plural number of spaced apertures formed therein. Thus heated air from the heating chamber can enter into the

drying chamber from the heat diffusion plate at the top and from the air ducts on the side walls of the cabinet. The number and size of the apertures and the distance between them are selectively formed so that heated air can enter into the drying chamber, across the entire space from top to bottom, in an evenly distributed way to achieve uniform drying of the goods held in the drying chamber.

A control panel may be disposed on the top of the top wall and above the door. A timer, temperature selection switch and a power-on signal light are provided thereon for user to control the operation of the dryer. A thermostat is also provided to prevent the drying chamber from overheating.

A support means can be disposed in the interior of the drying chamber for suspending or holding of the drying goods. The support means includes a support stand and a base grid horizontally located above the base bars of the support stand. In one embodiment, a support stand includes a substantially horizontal and rectangular frame formed by a pair of spaced bars in transverse direction and a pair of spaced bars in longitudinal direction. The rectangular frame is secured on the top ends of a pair of spaced and upright tubes. The lower ends of the upright tubes are fixed on a pair of spaced base bar each being supported by a pair of brackets secured on the two opposite side walls of the cabinet. The upright tubes are preferably telescopically structured so that the top end, consequently the rectangular frame disposed thereon, can be adjusted upward or downward. One or both of the transverse bars may be telescopically structured at two ends. When retracted, the transverse bars and the rectangular frame have space distance with the top, bottom and side walls of the drying chamber. The support means structured like this can provide multipurpose support function for the drying goods. The transverse bars can support hanger to suspend clothes for drying without the fraying or wrinkles that would otherwise occur in a conventional tumble dryer. Thus they can be used for drying ordinary laundry as well as delicate and high value clothes such as coat, suit, dress, shirt and trousers. When the transverse bars are retracted, large size or bulky goods can be draped over the rectangular frame. The edges of the goods are suspended and pendent in the spaces formed between the stand and the side walls. Thus both outside and inside surfaces of the goods can communicate with the heated air during the drying process. Therefore it can be used to dry large size or bulky goods such as bedsheet, quilt, blanket or sleeping bag effectively. The rectangular frame further can support a wire basket for holding drying goods that are not suitable for hanging or draping, such as hat, shoes, cushion, stuffed toys, woolen sweater and knitted wear. Dishes and tableware can also be placed in a wire basket for drying.

The grid on the base bar can also be used to support other heavy or odd shape goods for drying, including boots, sneakers, large size cushion or stuffed toys, kitchen utensils and the like.

The present invention further contemplates to dispose horizontal side rod with two pivotal arms on each side wall for hanging or draping small size articles such as underwear, sock, towel, handkerchief, stocking, pantyhose and the like. Dripping umbrella can also be hung on a side rod for drying.

Above the bottom wall of the cabinet and below the base bars of the stand, there is provided a drain board which has a sloped surface tilted toward a drain outlet in the center. A removable drip tray is provided under the drain outlet to collect the drip from the wet laundry or umbrella.

There is an air outlet port formed in the drain board adjacent the drain outlet for discharging the moisture laden air out from the drying chamber. An air discharging duct with the front end engaging with the air outlet port and the rear end locating on the rear wall of the cabinet is disposed under the drain board. The rear end of the air discharging duct may engage with a hose, preferably a flexible hose used in a conventional washing machine, so that when the dryer of the present invention is located in the house, the moisture-laden air from the drying chamber can be discharged outdoor via a hose or a plural number of connecting hoses.

These and other objects, advantages and features of the present invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments considered along with the accompanying drawings. The accompanying drawings are only to serve for reference and illustrative purpose, and do not intend to limit the scope of the present invention.

Brief description of the drawings

The invention, as well as its many advantages, may be further understood by the following detailed description and drawings in which:

- Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly cutaway, of an embodiment of a multipurpose dryer of the present invention.
- Figure 2 is a front elevation view of the present invention shown in Figure 1.
- Figure 3 is a side sectional view of the present invention taken on line 3'-3' of Figure 2.
- Figure 4 is a front elevation view of the present invention illustrating for drying ordinary laundry and articles.
- Figure 5 is a front elevation view of the present invention illustrating for drying rainyday outfits.
- Figure 6 is a pictorial view, partly cutaway, of the present invention for drying the bulky goods such as a quilt.
- Figure 7 is a front elevation view of the present invention for drying dishes, tableware and kitchen utensils.
- Figure 8 is a front elevation view of the present invention illustrating a wire basket being

- held by a pair of opposite side rods.
- Figure 9** is a perspective view of an embodiment of the heat diffusion plate of the present invention.
- Figure 10** is a perspective view of an embodiment of the side rod of the present invention.
- Figure 11** is a perspective view of another embodiment of the support stand of the present invention.
- Figure 12** is a perspective view of yet another embodiment of the support stand and the base frame of the present invention.

Detailed description of the preferred embodiment

Figure 1, 2 and 3 illustrate a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The multipurpose dryer according to the present invention includes a cabinet 1 which has a top wall 11, a pair of lateral side walls 12, a rear side wall 13, a bottom wall 14 and a front side wall which has two doors 15 mounted thereon. Each door 15 has a handle 151, and a latch means 152 for opening, closing or locking of the door. A window 153 is provided for viewing of the cabinet interior from outside.

At the upper portion of the cabinet 1 and below the top wall 11 is a heating chamber 2 which has heating element 21, preferably radiative heating tube with resistance wire embedded inside and heat dissipating fins disposed on the outside surface so that heat can be transferred to the passing air more efficiently. Heating element 21 may compose of a long resistance wire which has a plural number of connection points at different positions and wires to a temperature setting switch 43 on a control panel 4 located above the top wall 11, thereby different level of heating power output can be generated when temperature setting switch 43 is turned and connected to different point of contact at the heating element 21. Another alternative is to have a plural number of heating elements 21 as shown in Figure 1. By wiring the heating elements in parallel or series or a different combination of parallel and series, different level of heating power output can be achieved. Thus the passing air in the heating chamber will be heated and reach different temperature level for drying different types of goods. The wiring and electric circuit layout for achieving varying heating power output is known in art and forms not part of the present invention. Heating element 21 is fixed to the under surface of the top wall 11 by bracket 22.

There is an opening 23 formed in the top wall 11 and above the heating element 21. A blower 24 driven by a motor 25 is mounted above the opening 23 for generating forced air passing through the heating element 21. The blower 24 and motor 25 are housed in a casing 26 which has an opening in the rear end upon which a removable air filter 27 is mounted for preventing air borne particles from entering into the heating chamber 2 and drying chamber 3 located in the cabinet 1 below the heating chamber 2 lest contamination of the drying

goods held inside of the drying chamber 3. A heat diffusion plate 28, preferably made of metal sheet, is located between the heating chamber 2 and the drying chamber 3 and supported by brackets 281 secured on the side walls. Heat diffusion plate 28 has a plural number of apertures formed therein to allow the heated air entering from the heating chamber 2 into the drying chamber 3. On the inside surface of the side walls 12 and rear wall 13, there is provided a hollow air duct 16 vertically disposed from the heat diffusion plate 28 to the lower portion of the drying chamber 3, near the bottom wall 14. Air duct 12 has an opening at the top end to engage with a cutaway side slot 29 on a lateral side of the heat diffusion plate 28. Thus the heated and forced air in the heating chamber 2 can flow into the air duct 16 through slot 29. The bottom end of the air duct 16 is closed. There is a plural number of apertures formed on the lateral wall of the air duct 16 facing the drying chamber 3. The forced and heated air in the heating chamber 2 can therefore flow into the drying chamber 3 from the heat diffusion plate 28 at the top (arrow A in Figure 3) and from the air duct 16 on lateral sides (arrows B and C in Figure 3), thus enabling the heated air be evenly distributed in the entire drying chamber 3 for uniform drying of goods held therein. There is a thermostat 41 disposed in the drying chamber 3 and wired to the control panel 4 for preventing the drying chamber 3 from reaching excessive high temperature. Control panel 4 is generally a "U" shape frame which has a timer 42, a temperature selection and setting switch 43 and a power on signal light 44 disposed thereon like a conventional dryer does.

Inside the drying chamber 3, there is provided a support means which includes a support stand 5 and a base grid 61. In one embodiment according to the present invention, the support stand 5 includes a pair of spaced and transverse bars 51 interconnecting with a pair of spaced and longitudinal bars 52 forming a substantially rectangular and horizontal frame. There is a space distance between the rectangular frame and the side walls of the drying chamber 3. Longitudinal bars 52 are secured on the top ends of a pair of spaced and upright tubes 54.

Upright tubes 54 are preferably telescopically structured. The top ends of the upright tubes 54, consequently the rectangular frame disposed thereon, can be adjusted and moved upward or downward by the control of clamping screw 541. One or both of the transverse bars 51 may also be telescopically structured and may be extended or retracted by the control of a clamping screw 511. The bottom end of the upright tube 54 is secured on a longitudinal base bar 55 which is secured on a pair of brackets 62 attached to the side walls of the cabinet. The interconnection of the bars and tubes set forth above maybe done by welding (such as between bars 51 and 52 shown in Figure 1) or by a coupler (such as 521 between tube 54 and bar 52), or other convenient way known in the art. There is a top grid 512 disposed horizontally in the space of the rectangular frame

formed by the bars 51 and 52. On the lateral sides that face each other, the upright tube 54 has a plural number of spaced keyholes 56 formed therein. An inverted "U" shape center rod 57 is movably and horizontally engaged with a pair of opposite keyholes 56 as shown in Figure 1. Base grid 61 is supported by pairs of brackets 62's cured on the side walls.

The support stand 5 structured in the way set forth above can provide multiple function. Transverse bar 51 can be used to support hangers for suspending clothes for drying (refer to Figures 4 and 5). Top grid 512 can keep hangers and the clothes hung thereon spaced with each other so that heated air can freely communicate with the surface of the clothes to achieve efficient drying. When telescopic bar 51 is retracted, the horizontal and rectangular frame formed by the bars 51 and 52 has space distance with the side walls, top wall (essentially the heat diffusion plate 28) and bottom wall of the drying chamber 3, thus large size or bulky goods can be draped over the top of the rectangular frame and with the edges of the goods suspended and pendent in the space. Both outside and inside surfaces of the goods can communicate with the heated air for drying. It is particularly useful for drying large size or bulky goods such as bedsheet, blanket, quilt and the like (shown in Figure 6).

The horizontal and rectangular frame formed by bars 51 and 52 can further support a wire basket which can hold drying goods that are not suitable for hanging such as stuffed toys, knitted wear, woolen sweater, cushion, hat, shoes, dish, tableware and the like (shown in Figure 7). The movable center rod 57 between the spaced tubes 54 can be used to hang or drape small size articles such as sock, glove or underwear for drying. It also can be used for clipping and holding the odd shape goods such as boots for drying (shown in Figure 5). The base grid 61 can be used for holding heavy or odd shape goods for drying, including sneakers, shoes, boots, cushion, kitchen utensils and the like (as shown in Figure 4, 5 and 7).

On the interior surface of the lateral side walls 12 and rear side wall 13, there is provided a substantially horizontal side rod 17, preferably made of high strength metal rod such as stainless steel, which is formed in general an inverted "U" shape and having two pivot arms tiltably engaged with a pair of spaced pivot bracket 171 disposed on the side wall. The side rod 17 can be used to hang or drape small articles for drying, including towel, socks, stockings, pantyhose, handkerchief, towel, underwear and the like. Wet umbrella can also be hung on a side rod for drying (shown in Figures 4 and 5). Furthermore, a pair of side rods 17 on the two opposite lateral side walls 12 can also be used to support a wire basket 81 for holding drying goods (refer to Figure 8). If the wire basket is lightly loaded, the rectangular frame formed by bars 51 and 52 can be freed to hang or drape other goods for drying in the mean time.

When the wire basket is heavily loaded, it is desirable to have the rectangular frame to bear the weight and

support the wire basket, while the side rods can be used to provide additional and balancing support to keep the wire basket resting on the rectangular frame more securely (refer to Figure 7). This is particularly true in another embodiment of the present invention which has a simple support stand composed of a single transverse bar rather than a rectangular frame (refer to Figure 11).

Below the base bars 55 and above the bottom wall 14, there is provided a drain board 7 which substantially covers the entire cross section of the drying chamber 3 and has a sloped surface downwardly directed toward a drip outlet 72 formed about at the center of the drain board 7. A removable drip tray 73 is provided below the drip outlet 72 for collection and disposal of the drip that might resulting from the wet laundry, sneakers or umbrella. Drip tray 73 is supported by a pair of channel 74 longitudinally disposed under the bottom wall 14.

Adjacent the drip outlet 72, there is provided an air outlet port 75 which engages with an air discharge duct 76 formed between the drain board 7 and bottom wall 14. The other end of the air discharge duct 76 engages with an air discharge port 77 located on the outside surface of the rear side wall 13. The moisture laden air from the drying chamber 3 thus can be discharged out of the cabinet 1 through the air passage formed by air outlet port 75, discharge duct 76 and discharge port 77. The reason of disposing the air outlet port 75 at about the center of the drain board 7 is to enable the heated air to fully communicate with the drying goods held in the interior of the drying chamber 3 before exit, thus to further improve the drying efficiency. One or more than one flexible hoses, preferably the one used by conventional washing machine, may be engaged with the discharge port 77 (not shown in the drawings). Thus when the dryer of the present invention is located inside the house, the moisture laden air can be discharged outdoor via the hose.

Under the bottom wall 14, there are provided casters 70 to allow the dryer of the present invention be easily moved to where it is needed.

In order to enable the heated air be evenly distributed in the entire drying chamber 3 so that the drying goods held therein can be dried uniformly, besides the air duct 16 which can channel heated air directly into middle and lower portion of the drying chamber 3 along the side wall, the heat diffusion plate 28 should also be properly designed to allow adequate amount of heated air flowing into the air duct 16. Figure 9 illustrates one embodiment of a heat diffusion plate 28. It is preferably made of perforated metal sheet so that heat transferred from the heating elements and heated air can be evenly diffused across the entire plate, thus reduce the risk of heat concentration in certain area and prevent possible burning. Heat diffusion plate 28 can also prevent the clothes or goods held in the drying chamber from direct contact with the heating element, thus also can prevent possible burning. Heat diffusion plate 28 has side slot 29 formed on the edges adjacent the lateral and rear side walls for engaging with the top opening end of the

air duct 16. The blower 24 (refer to Figures 1 and 3) is disposed substantially above the center portion of the heat diffusion plate 28. The center portion has the shortest distance of forced air path, thus would normally allow greatest amount of air to pass through. There could be a possibility that the side slot 29 and air duct 16 do not receive enough amount of heated air. It is therefore desirable that the apertures on the heat diffusion plate 28 be specially arranged and patterned. Figure 9 illustrates one such arrangement which has smaller number of apertures widely spaced along the path 282 from the center portion to the side slot 29, while the other portions such as 283 and 284 in the front where no side slot for air duct being formed due to door installation, the apertures are more closely spaced. Thus less amount of heated and forced air will escape from the heating chamber 2 in the center portion and enable air duct 16 to receive enough amount of heated air.

Another alternative of aperture arrangement on heat diffusion plate 28 is to have smaller apertures or no aperture at all at the center portion or on the path 282 which leads to the side slot 29.

The proper design of air duct can also improve the uniform distribution of heated air in the drying chamber. One embodiment is to have the apertures in the air duct be spaced differently as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The upper portion 161 of the air duct 16 has no apertures formed therein, as it closes the heat diffusion plate 28 which allows enough heated air to flow downward in the upper portion of the drying chamber (arrow A in Figure 3). In the middle portion 162 of the air duct 16, there is a plural number of spaced apertures formed therein to allow some of the heated air coming from the heating chamber to vent out into the middle portion of the drying chamber (arrow B in Figure 3). The lower portion 163 of the air duct 16 is remote from the heating chamber, the apertures formed therein are more closely spaced than that in the middle portion 162, so that adequate amount of heated air can be allocated and flow into the lower portion of the drying chamber (arrow C in Figure 3).

The arrangement set forth above has eventually the same effect of extending the heating chamber around the drying chamber so that the goods held inside can be more uniformly dried. There are other alternatives to meet this purpose, such as to have smaller apertures in the middle portion 162 and to have larger apertures at the lower portion 163.

In order to reduce heat loss when heated air flow in the air duct 16, the adjacent outside wall of the drying chamber may be padded with suitable heat insulating material or laminate (no shown).

In order to efficiently use the drying chamber and to provide additional support mean for hanging or holding the drying goods, the present invention contemplates to dispose side rod 17 on the side walls of the interior surface of drying chamber. Figures 1 and 10 illustrate such an embodiment. Side rod 17, preferably made of high strength metal rod such as stainless steel, is generally formed in an inverted "U" shape. The middle portion 172

is substantially horizontally disposed while each of two pivot arms 173 is engaged respectively with a pivot bracket 171 which has a center slot 174 to receive a pivot arm 173. There is a lug 175 projected sideward in the slot 174. Once the pivot arm 173 is inserted into the center slot 174 and being fastened, horizontal rod 172 may be tilted upward to keep close contact with the lateral side wall of the air duct 16. Lug 175 will keep the pivot arm 173 from falling downward. By moving the pivot arm 173 outward and passing the lug 175, horizontal rod 172 can be moved away from the air duct 16 and side wall 12 or 13, and keep a space distance with the air duct and side wall, thus can be used for hanging or draping small articles for drying. Although Figure 1 shows side rods only on the lateral and rear side walls, side rod can be disposed on the rear surface of the door 15 equally well if desired.

Support stand 5 shown in Figure 1 has a substantially rectangular frame composed of two pairs of interconnecting bars 51 and 52 which are supported by a pair of spaced upright tubes 54 disposed on a pair of base bars 55 which are secured on a pair of brackets 62 attached on the side walls. Eventually many other forms of modification may be made for a support stand. Figure 11 illustrates another embodiment of a support stand in a simple and low cost structure. It composes of a single transverse and horizontal bar 51' secured on the top end of an upright telescopic tube 54' which is disposed on a base frame 63'. Bar 51' may also be telescopically structured. When extended, bar 51' can support hangers for suspending clothes for drying. When retracted, it can also allow large or bulky goods to drape over for drying. Although its drying efficiency might be less than the one shown in Figure 1, it is still better than conventional cloth line due to bar 51' usually has greater diameter than the cloth line, thus allowing more inside surface of the drying goods communicating with the heated air. It cannot directly support a wire basket on its top, but can do that indirectly. For a lightly loaded wire basket, such as the one holding hat, knitted wear, woolen sweater, the two side rods 17 in the opposite side walls 16 can be used to support a wire basket without the stand (shown in Figure 8). For a heavily loaded wire basket, such as the one holding shoes, sneakers or dishes, it is preferably rested on a pair of opposite side rods first, then move and adjust the vertical tube 54' until bar 51' reaches the bottom of the wire basket. Then bar 51' will bear most of the weight of the loaded basket while the side rods are mainly to secure and keep the wire basket balanced, lest it tilts sidewardly (refer to Figure 7). Figure 12 illustrates yet another embodiment according to the present invention. The support stand 5" is similarly structured like the one shown in Figure 1 except that the top rectangular frame is formed by a pair of spaced bars 51" and a pair of spaced bars 52" which are secured on the top ends of a pair of spaced and vertical tubes 54" in cantilever fashion. The two spaced base bars 55" are connected by a pair of spaced rods 58 and have casters 70" disposed thereunder. Support

stand 5" thus is portable and movable. It can be moved out of the drying chamber 3 (shown in Figure 12) and be moved to other place in a house easily. There is a number of occasions when it might be desirable to do so. One such an occasion is to move out the support stand 5" for draping large size and bulky goods such as very thick and heavy quilt or comforter. It would be more convenient to do so when the support stand 5" is at a roomy space outside the confined drying chamber 3. The other occasion is when sun shine is available and accessible outdoor or indoor. Instead of using a dryer and consuming electricity, it is more commendable to dry goods under sun shine. Support stand 5" is very handy and convenient for hanging, draping or holding a wide variety of goods for this purpose.

In order to facilitate the moving of the support stand 5" into or out of the drying chamber 3, there is provided a pair of spaced and longitudinal base frame 63 each resting on a pair of brackets 62. A bridge plank 64 is hinged at one end and secured on the base frame 63 so that another end thereof can be rested on the floor to form a slope allowing the support stand 5" be easily moved up or down on the base frame 63. Another side of the hinge is centered on a screw bolt 65 which enable the bridge plank 64 be swung and rested on the base frame 63 (shown in dotted line 64' in Figure 12) once the support stand 5", is moved in or moved out. When the support stand 5" is moved in the cabinet and rested on the base frame 63, a buckle 67 affixed on the base frame 63 can be used to fasten the base tube 55" firmly in place. During the moving of the support stand 5", it is preferably to remove the base grid 61 to free from the interference with the buckle 67.

It may thus be seen that the objects of the present invention set forth herein, as well as those made apparent from the foregoing description, are efficiently attained. While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been set forth for purpose of disclosure, modifications of the disclosed embodiments of the invention as well as other embodiments thereof may occur to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the appended claims are intended to cover all embodiments which do not depart from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A multipurpose dryer for drying laundry, fabric article and the like, comprising:

a cabinet defined by a top wall, a bottom wall and side walls, the top wall having an opening formed therein, the bottom wall having casters disposed thereunder;

a heating chamber located at the upper portion of the cabinet and below the top wall, the heating chamber including heating means and a substantially horizontal heat diffusion plate located below the heating means; the heat dif-

fusion plate with the lateral edges thereof contacted with the side walls of the cabinet having a plural number of apertures formed therein and having a substantially rectangular side slot formed respectively on the rear and lateral side edge;

a blower disposed above the opening of the top wall for generating forced air into the heating chamber, the blower being housed in a case which has a rear opening upon which an air filter means is mounted;

a control panel located above the front side wall of the cabinet including a timer for setting the operation duration of the heating means and the blower, a temperature selection switch for setting the heating means to generate one of various predetermined heating power outputs and a signal light for indicating the operative state of the heating means and the blower;

a drying chamber located in the middle and lower portions of the cabinet below the heat diffusion plate including a door mounted on the front side wall for accessing the interior of the drying chamber, a thermostat for setting the heating means to inoperative state when the temperature of the interior of the drying chamber reaches a predetermined level, hollow air ducts, and side rod means; the air duct being substantially rectangular in cross section and vertically disposed on the rear and lateral side wall having an open top end engaged with the side slot of the heat diffusion plate thus forming an air passage to the heating chamber, having a closed bottom end and having a plural number of apertures formed in the side wall which faces the interior of the drying chamber; the side rod means including a substantially inverted "U" shape rod which has a substantially horizontal middle portion and two pivot arms at both ends, the pivot arm being tiltably engaged with a pivot bracket disposed on the interior surface of the side wall of the drying chamber; a support means including a support stand and a base grid both disposed in the drying chamber, the support stand including a substantially rectangular frame formed by a pair of transverse bars and a pair of longitudinal bars, and a pair of transversely spaced uprights with the top ends thereof engaging with the rectangular frame and with the bottom ends thereof secured on a pair of spaced and longitudinal base bars which are secured on the two opposite side walls of the cabinet; the rectangular frame having respectively a space distance with the heat diffusion plate, and with the side walls and the bottom wall of the cabinet; the base grid rested on pairs of brackets located on the two opposite side walls of the cabinet being horizontally disposed above the base bars;

a draining means located below the base bars and above the bottom wall including a drain board which has a surface inclined downwardly from the lateral sides to a drain outlet formed in the center thereof, and a drip tray movably disposed below the drain outlet and under the bottom wall of the cabinet; and

an air discharge means including an air outlet formed adjacent the drain outlet, and a hollow air discharge duct located below the drain board having a front end fluidly engaged with the air outlet and a rear end fluidly engaged with an air discharge port disposed on the outside surface of the rear side wall of the cabinet.

2. A multipurpose dryer for drying laundry, fabric articles and the like, comprising:

a cabinet defined by a top wall, a bottom wall and side walls, the top wall having an opening formed therein, the bottom wall having casters disposed thereunder;

a heating chamber located at the upper portion of the cabinet and below the top wall, the heating chamber including heating means and a substantially horizontal heat diffusion plate located below the heating means; the heat diffusion plate with the lateral edges thereof contacted with the side walls of the cabinet having a plural number of apertures formed therein and having a substantially rectangular side slot formed respectively on the rear and lateral side edge;

a blower disposed above the opening of the top wall for generating forced air into the heating chamber, the blower being housed in a case which has a rear opening upon which an air filter means is mounted;

a control panel located above the front side wall of the cabinet including a timer for setting the operation duration of the heating means and the blower, a temperature selection switch for setting the heating means to generate one of various predetermined heating power outputs and a signal light for indicating the operative state of the heating means and the blower;

a drying chamber located in the middle and lower portions of the cabinet below the heat diffusion plate including a door mounted on the front side wall for accessing the interior of the drying chamber, a thermostat for setting the heating means to inoperative state when the temperature of the interior of the drying chamber reaches a predetermined level, hollow air ducts, and side rod means; the air duct being substantially rectangular in cross section and vertically disposed on the rear and lateral side walls having an open top end engaged with the side slot of the heat diffusion plate thus forming

an air passage to the heating chamber, having a closed bottom end and having a plural number of apertures formed in the side wall which faces the interior of the drying chamber; the side rod means including a substantially inverted 'U' shape rod which has a substantially horizontal middle portion and two pivot arms at both ends, the pivot arm being tiltably engaged with a pivot bracket disposed on the interior surface of the side wall of the drying chamber;

a support means including a support stand and a base grid both disposed in the drying chamber, the support stand including a substantially horizontal and rectangular frame formed by a pair of transverse bars and a pair of longitudinal bars, a pair of transversely spaced uprights with the top ends thereof engaging with the rectangular frame and a base means, wherein the base means includes a pair of spaced and longitudinal base bars which have the bottom end of the spaced uprights secured thereupon and have casters disposed thereunder, a pair of spaced and longitudinal base frames upon which the base bars are removably secured by a pair of buckle fasteners disposed thereon, the base frames being secured on the two opposite side walls of the cabinet, and a pair of spaced bridge planks each has one end hinged and swivelably centered on the front end of the base frame, the other end of the bridge plank may rest on the ground to form a slope and may be swiveled to rest on the base frame; the rectangular frame having respectively a space distance with the heat diffusion plate, and with the side walls and the bottom wall of the cabinet; the base grid rested on pairs of brackets located on the two opposite side walls of the cabinet being horizontally disposed above the base bars;

a draining means located below the base bars and above the bottom wall including a drain board which has a surface inclined downwardly from the lateral sides to a drain outlet formed in the center thereof, and a drip tray movably disposed below the drain outlet and under the bottom wall of the cabinet; and

an air discharge means including an air outlet formed adjacent the drain outlet and a hollow air discharge duct located below the drain board having a front end fluidly engaged with the air outlet and a rear end fluidly engaged with an air discharge port disposed on the outside surface of the rear side wall of the cabinet.

3. A multipurpose dryer according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that at least one of the transverse bars of the rectangular frame is telescopically structured.

4. A multipurpose dryer according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the rectangular frame has a grid disposed therein between the transverse and longitudinal bars.

5. A multipurpose dryer according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the spaced upright has a plural number of spaced keyholes formed vertically in the lateral wall facing each other and allows a substantially inverted "U" shape rod be engaged at two ends thereof with a pair of opposite keyholes.

6. A multipurpose dryer according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the spaced uprights are telescopically structured.

7. A multipurpose dryer for drying laundry, fabric articles and the like, comprising:

a cabinet defined by a top wall, a bottom wall and side walls, the top wall having an opening formed therein, the bottom wall having casters disposed thereunder;

a heating chamber located at the upper portion of the cabinet and below the top wall, the heating chamber including heating means and a substantially horizontal heat diffusion plate located below the heating means; the heat diffusion plate with the lateral edges thereof contacted with the side walls of the cabinet having a plural number of apertures formed therein and having a substantially rectangular side slot formed respectively on the rear and lateral side edge;

a blower disposed above the opening of the top wall for generating forced air into the heating chamber, the blower being housed in a case which has a rear opening upon which an air filter means is mounted;

a control panel located above the front side wall of the cabinet including a timer for setting the operation duration of the heating means and the blower, a temperature selection switch for setting the heating means to generate one of various predetermined heating power outputs and a signal light for indicating the operative state of the heating means and the blower;

a drying chamber located in the middle and lower portions of the cabinet below the heat diffusion plate including a door mounted on the front side wall for accessing the interior of the drying chamber, a thermostat for setting the heating means to inoperative state when the temperature of the interior of the drying chamber reaches a predetermined level, hollow air ducts, and side rod means; the air duct being substantially rectangular in cross section and vertically disposed on the rear and lateral side walls having an open top end engaged with the

side slot of the heat diffusion plate thus forming an air passage to the heating chamber, having a closed bottom end and having a plural number of apertures formed in the side wall which faces the interior of the drying chamber; the side rod means including a substantially inverted 'U' shape rod which has a substantially horizontal middle portion and two pivot arms at both ends, the pivot arm being tiltably engaged with a pivot bracket disposed on the interior surface of the side wall of the drying chamber; a support means including a support stand and a base grid both disposed in the drying chamber, the support stand including a substantially horizontal and transverse bar secured on the top end of a telescopic upright, the upright having its bottom end secured on a base frame which is secured on two opposite walls of the cabinet; wherein the transverse bar is telescopically structured and has respectively a space distance with the heat diffusion plate and with the side walls and the bottom wall of the cabinet; the base grid rested on pairs of brackets located on the two opposite side walls of the drying chamber being horizontally disposed above the base frame;

a draining means located below the base bars and above the bottom wall including a drain board which has a surface inclined downwardly from the lateral sides to a drain outlet formed in the center thereof, and a drip tray movably disposed below the drain outlet and under the bottom wall of the cabinet; and

an air discharge means including an air outlet formed adjacent the drain outlet, and a hollow air discharge duct located below the drain board having a front end fluidly engaged with the air outlet and a rear end fluidly engaged with an air discharge port disposed on the outside surface of the rear side wall of the cabinet.

8. A multipurpose dryer according to claim 1, 2 or 7, characterized in that the heating means including radiative heating element which has resistance core embedded therein and has heat dissipating fins disposed on the outside surface thereof.

9. A multipurpose dryer according to claim 1, 2 or 7, characterized in that the apertures in the heat diffusion plate are formed in such way that the apertures located between the center portion and the side slot thereof have greater space distance than the apertures located elsewhere thereof.

10. A multipurpose dryer according to claim 1, 2 or 7, characterized in that the apertures in the air duct are formed in such way that no aperture is formed in the upper portion thereof near the heat diffusion plate, the apertures located in the middle portion

thereof have greater space distance than the apertures located in the lower portion thereof near the bottom wall of the cabinet.

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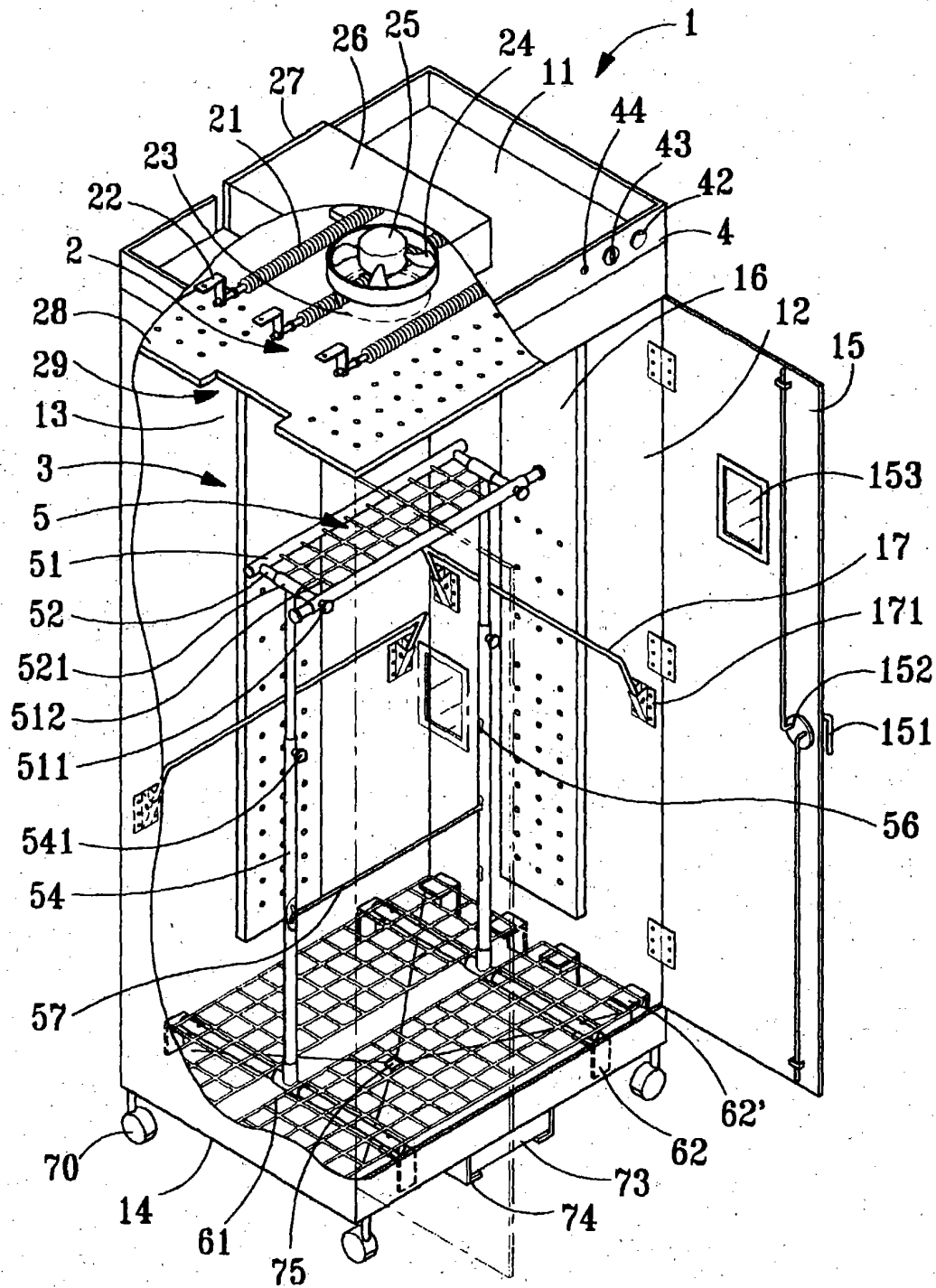


FIG. 1

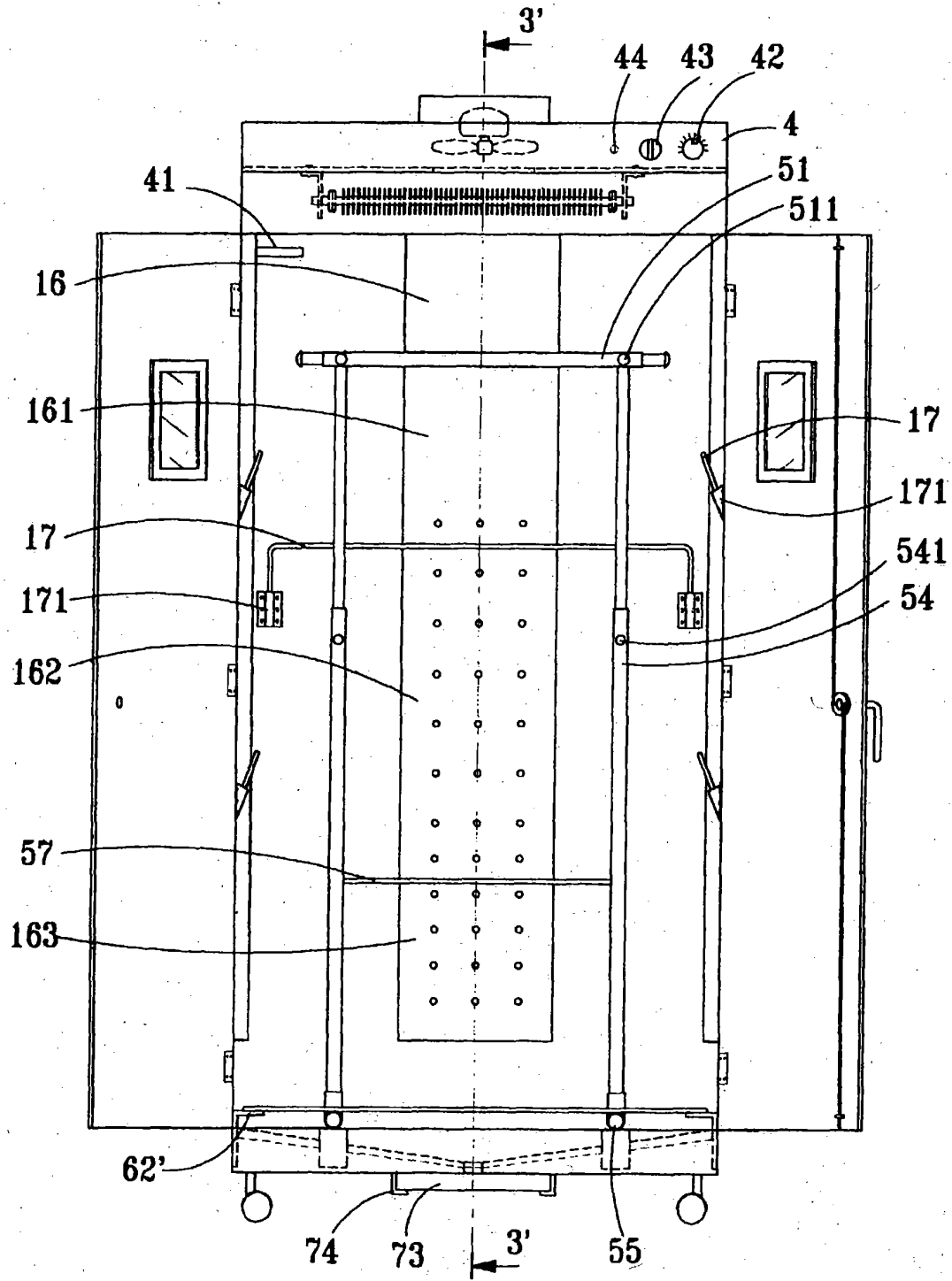


FIG. 2

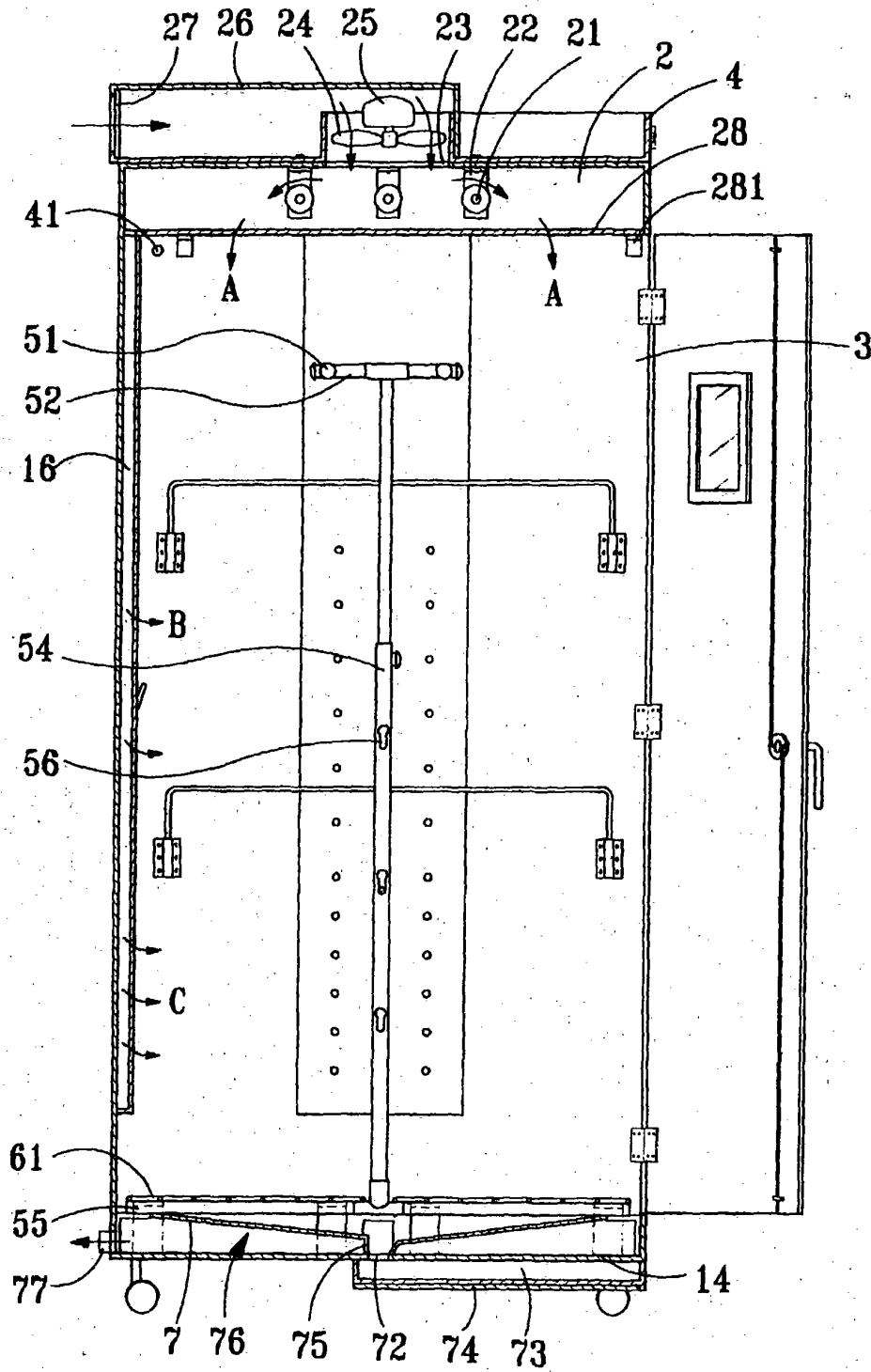


FIG. 3

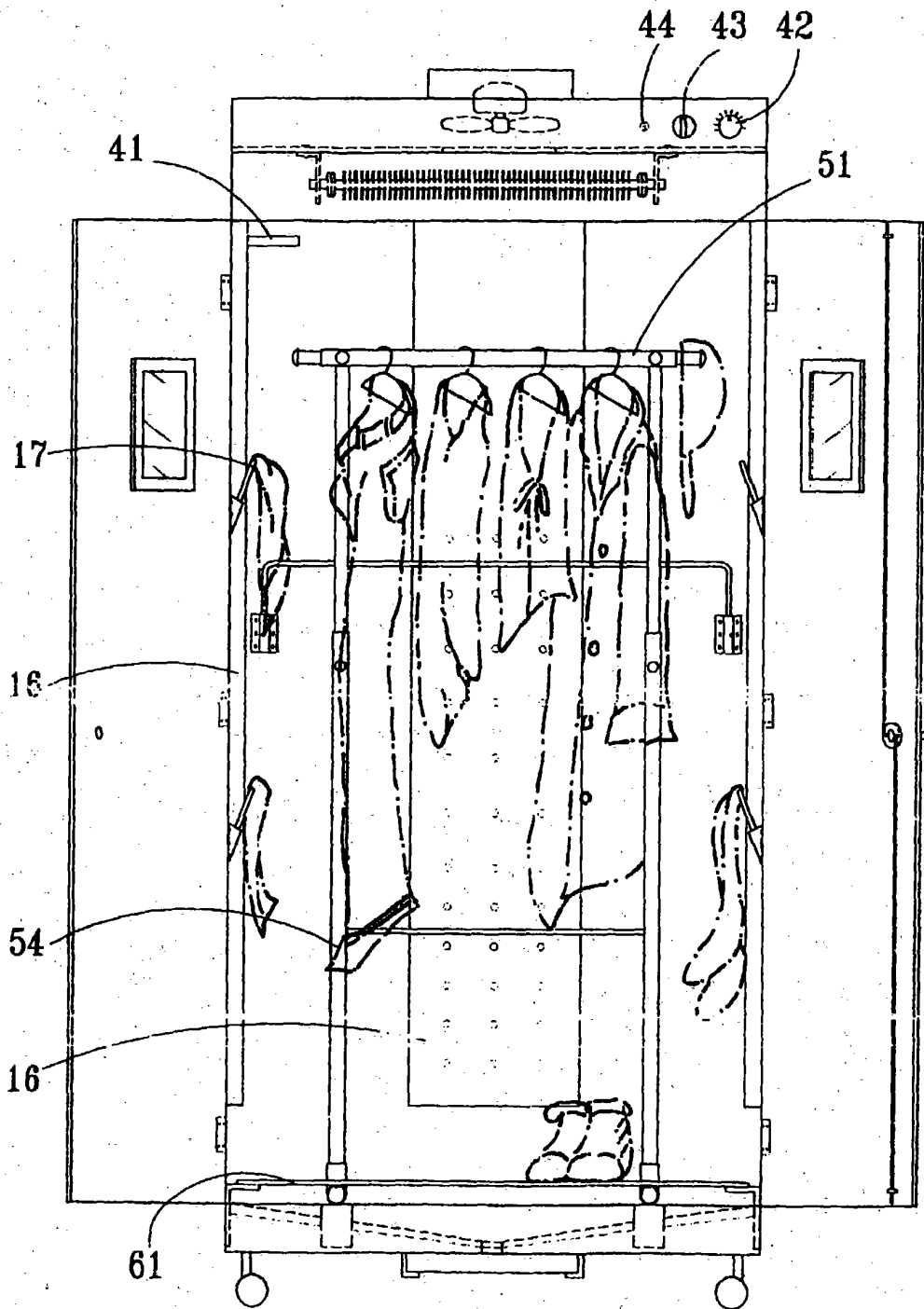


FIG. 4

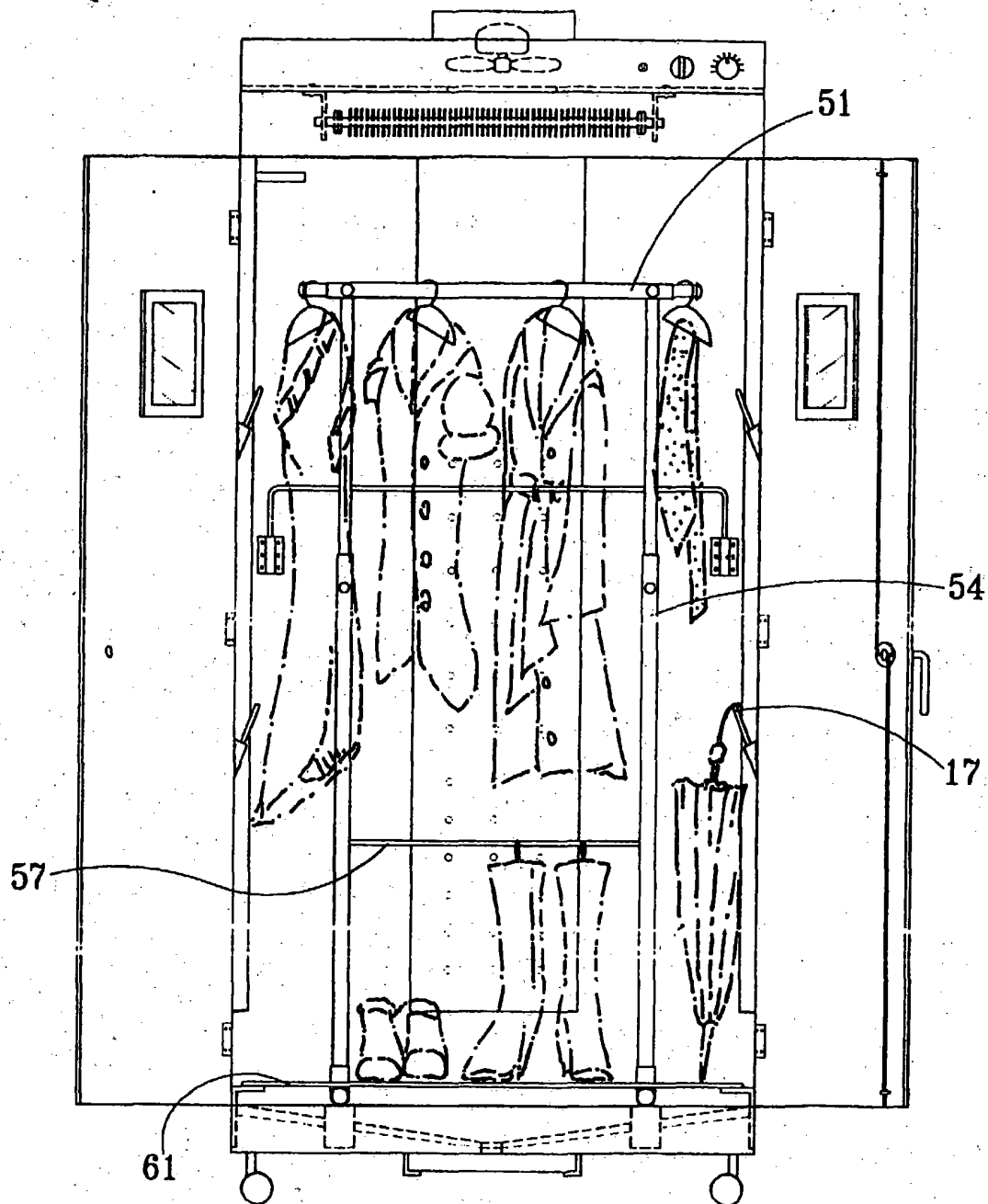


FIG. 5

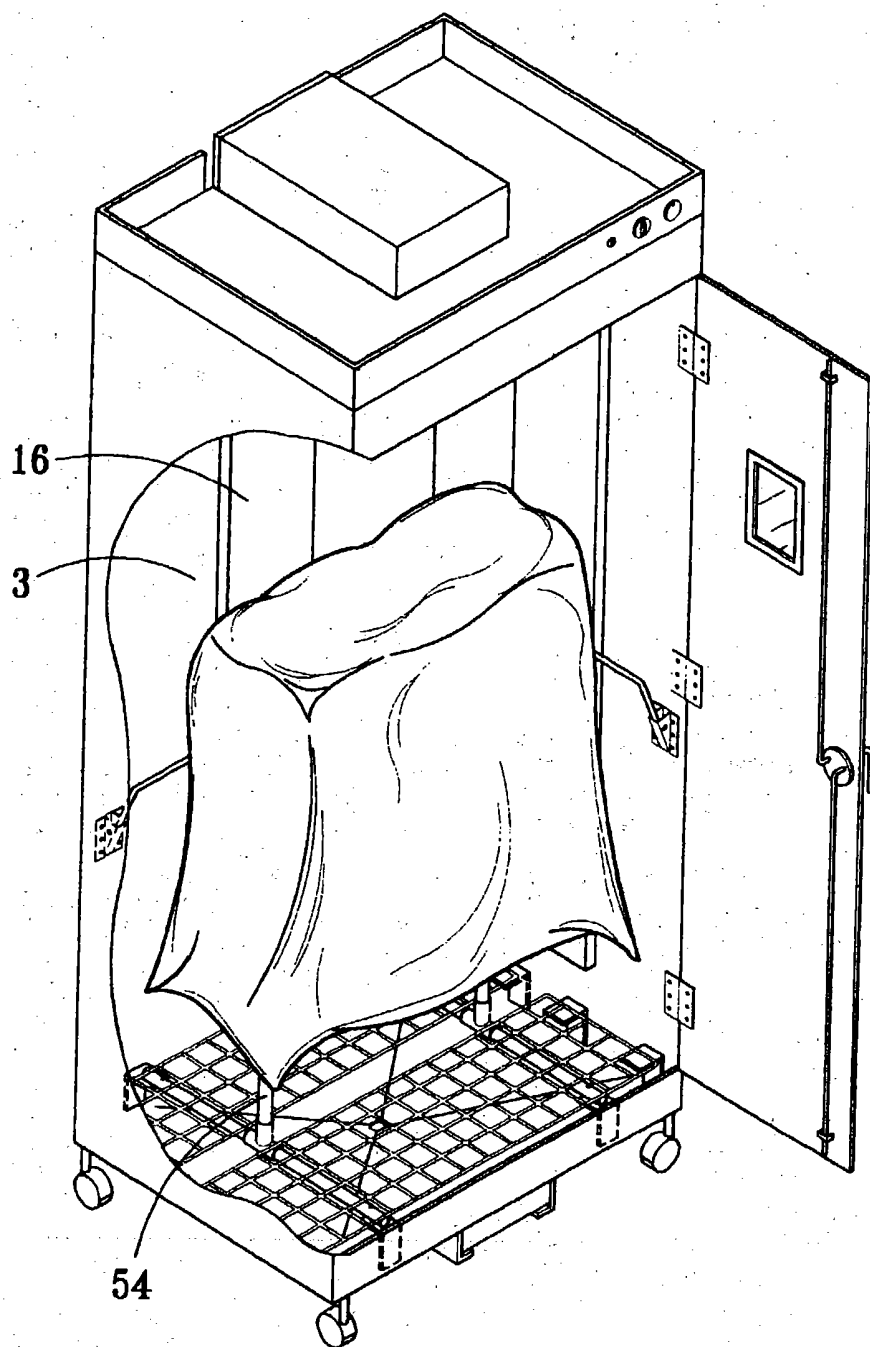


FIG. 6

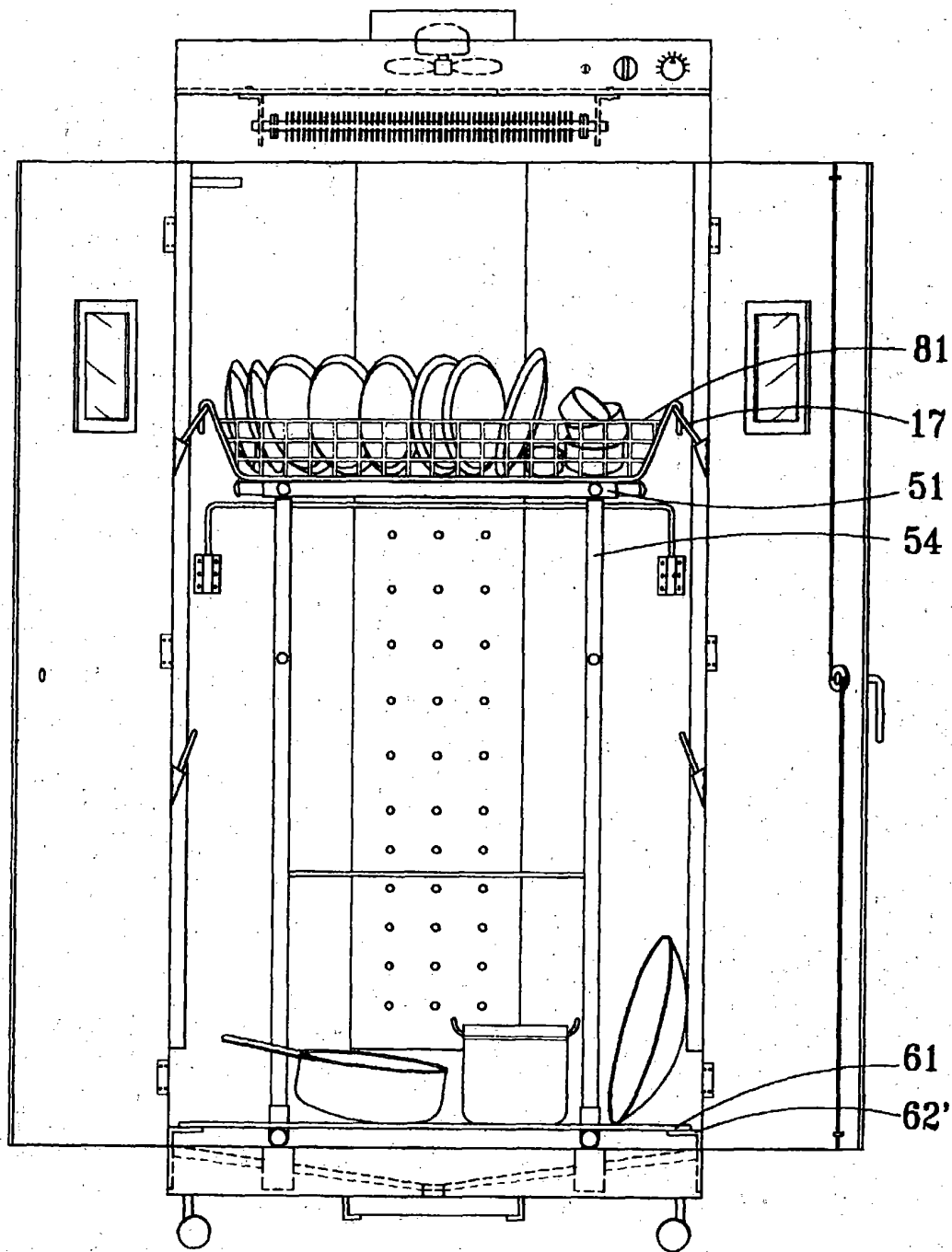


FIG. 7

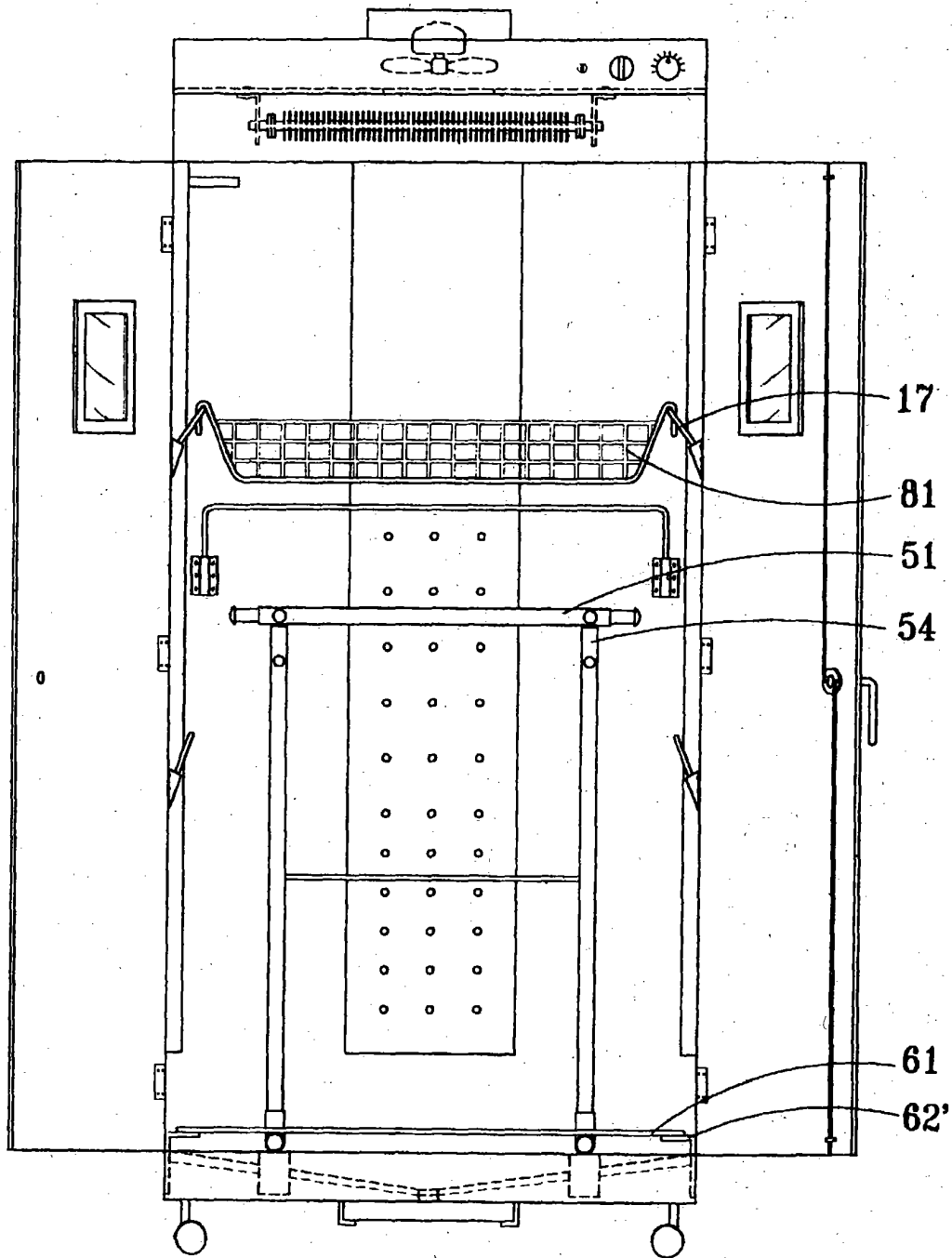


FIG. 8

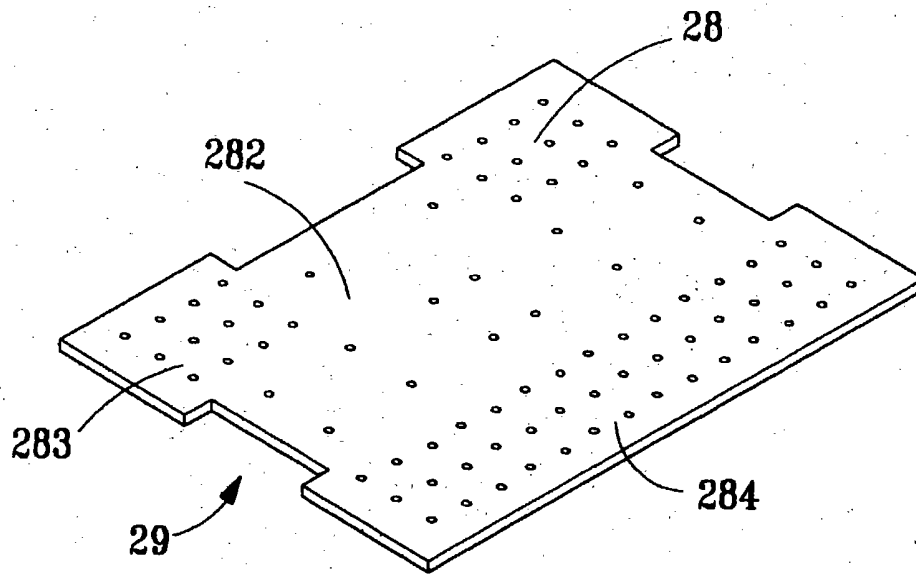


FIG. 9

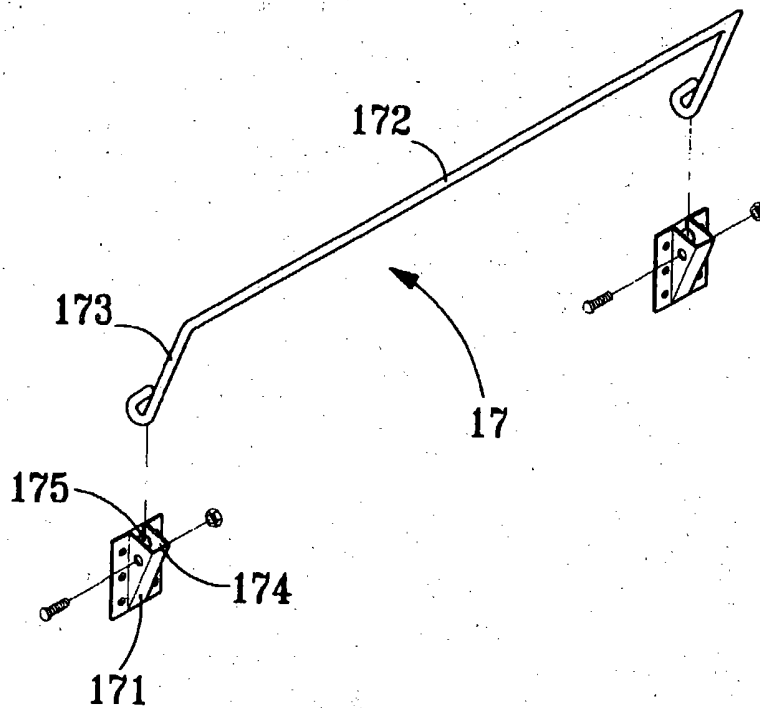


FIG. 10

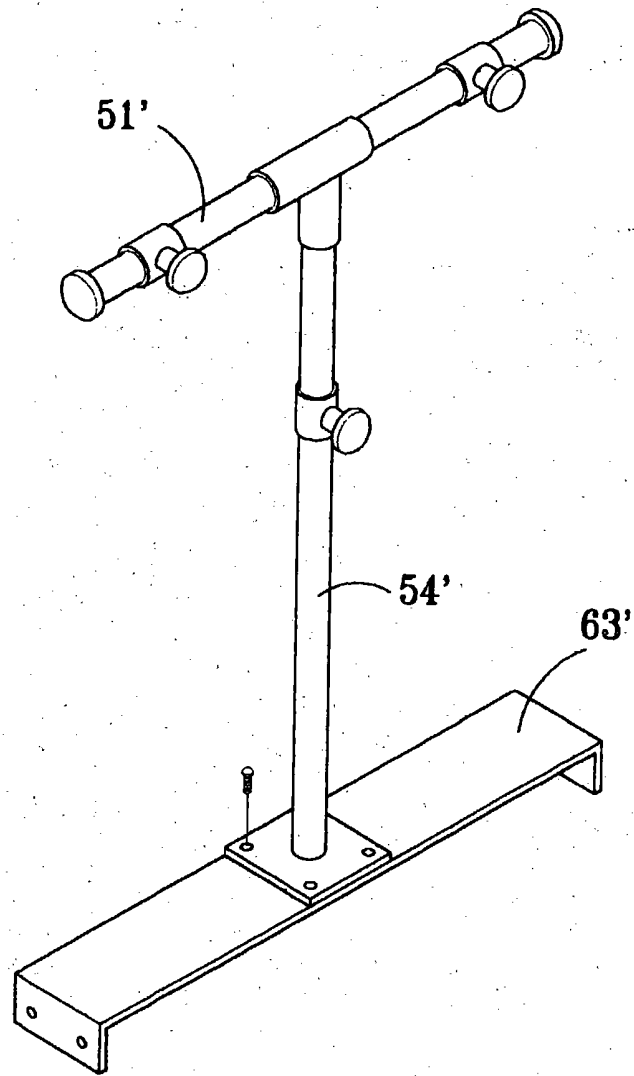


FIG. 11

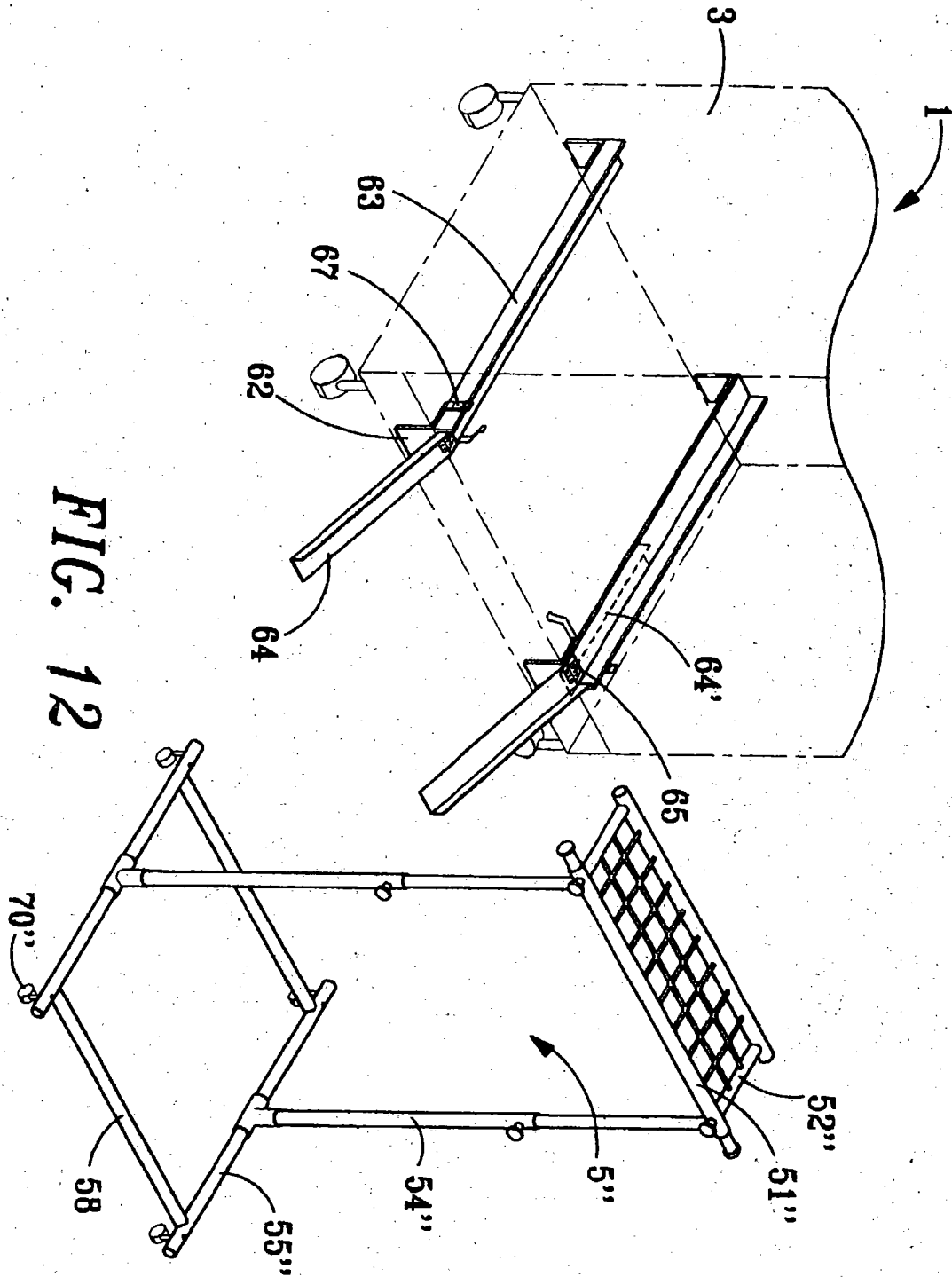


FIG. 12



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 30 5726

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	DE-A-23 27 000 (WIBO-WERK HAMBURG) * claims; figures * ----	1,2,4,8, 10	D06F58/10
A	GB-A-617 965 (H.M. JESSIMAN) * the whole document * ----	1,2,5,7, 8,10	
A	GB-A-793 133 (WILKINS & MITCHELL LIMITED) * the whole document * -----	1,2,8,9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			D06F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 17 January 1996	Examiner Courrier, G
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		I : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1501 (01/95) (P/01/95)

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 06339598 A
TITLE: DRYER AND DRYING METHOD.

PUBN-DATE: December 13, 1994

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APPL-NO: JP04234235
APPL-DATE: August 7, 1992

INT-CL_(IPC): D06F058/10
US-CL-CURRENT: 34/202

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To dispense with ironing after drying by a method wherein the means for hanging an object to be dried which is connected to a shaking means is provided in a drying chamber being equipped with a heating means to increase the drying efficiency and remove wrinkles.

CONSTITUTION: After hanging washed still wet clothes 17... on hangers 15..., a hot water heating device 2 and a motor 7 for shaking are operated. By doing this, hot air from the hot air heater 2 is evenly diffused upward by a diffusing plate 3 and ascends, and heats the clothes 17 by heat-exchanging with the clothes 17. The air containing moisture is discharged from a discharging cylinder 4. Also, by the rotation of the motor 7, the hangers 15, i.e., clothes 17 are vertically shaken by a crank shaft 9, shaking rod 10 and supporting rod 14. For this reason, the clothes 17 are heated, and the fibers are softened, and wrinkles which are generated at the time of washing are smoothed by the reaction of inertia due to the shaking and self weight. Also, by the shaking, moisture contained in the clothes 17 is diffused, and the drying efficiency is increased.

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(11)特許出願公開番号

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技術表示箇所

(74)代理人 弁理士 宇佐見 忠男

—991—

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 加熱手段を備えた乾燥室内に振動手段に接続している被乾燥物吊下手段を設けたことを特徴とする乾燥機

【請求項2】 被乾燥物を吊下げて縦方向および／または横方向に振動させつゝ加熱することを特徴とする乾燥方法

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は主として洗濯物等の被乾燥物をしわをとりながら乾燥させるために使用される乾燥機および乾燥方法に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来、衣類等は洗濯機によって洗濯および脱水した後は物干し竿等に吊して天日で干すか、あるいは早急に乾燥させたい場合には、加熱手段を加えた乾燥室内に吊して乾燥させている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、上記従来の方法では洗濯物は洗濯機における洗濯過程および脱水過程でしわよりかはげしく、乾燥が遅くなりまた乾燥後に必ずアイロンかけが必要であった。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は上記従来の課題を解決する手段として、加熱手段を備えた乾燥室内に振動手段に接続している被乾燥物吊下手段を設けた乾燥機を提供するものであり、そして被乾燥物を吊下げて縦方向および／または横方向に振動させつゝ加熱して、しわを伸ばし、急速に乾燥する乾燥方法を提供するものである。

【0005】

【作用】 被乾燥物(17)を吊下手段(15)によって吊下げて加熱しかつ振動をかけると、該被乾燥物(17)に含まれている水分が飛散し、また蒸発した水蒸気分はすばやく衣類から離脱する。また自重による慣性の作用や繊維の加熱による柔軟化の影響により該被乾燥物(17)のしわが伸びて来る。そしてしわが伸びて来れば加熱効果も向上して乾燥は更に早くなる。

【0006】

【実施例】 図1～図3には本発明の第1実施例が示される。図において、(1)は乾燥室であり底部には熱風加熱機(2)が設置され、該熱風加熱機(2)の上方には分散板(3)が配置され、天井には排気筒(4)が設けられており、正面には開き戸(1A, 1A)が取付けられている。該乾燥室(1)の裏面に設けられているハウジング(5)内には振動手段が収納されている。該振動手段において支持杆(6)の下部にはモーター(7)が支持され、該モーター(7)のプーリー(8)にはクランクシャフト(9)を介して振動ロッド(10)が接続し、該振動ロッド(10)は左右両側でプーリー(11, 11, 12)によって上下摺動可能に支持され

ている。

【0007】 該振動ロッド(10)の上端のボルト杆(10A)には図2に示すようにT字状支持杆(13)の根端が嵌合孔(13A)を介して嵌合され、ナット(14)により固定されている。そして該支持杆(13)にはハンガー(15)の複数個が支持されており、ハンガー(15)の支持部分はハウジング(5)から連通孔(16)を介して乾燥室(1)内上部に差出されている。

【0008】 本発明では該振動手段を該ハウジング(5)内に収納することは必ずしも必要なことではなく、該振動手段を直接乾燥室内に収納してもよい。

【0009】 上記構成において、ハンガー(15)に洗濯した衣服(17)を吊下げ、熱風加熱機(2)とモーター(7)とを作動させれば、熱風加熱機(2)からの熱風は分散板(3)によって矢印に示すように分散均等化されて該衣服(17)に当り、モーター(7)によってクランク軸(9)を介して振動ロッド(10)が上下振動し、それにつれて支持杆(13)およびハンガー(15)を介して衣服(17)が上下振動する。この際の振動数は通常60～300回/分、振巾は通常5～150mmである。

【0010】 該衣服(17)は加熱されて繊維が軟化し、洗濯時に生じたしわが振動と自重による慣性の作用で伸びて来る。また衣服(17)に含まれている水分は振動によって飛散し、しかもしわが伸びるので加熱効果が向上して乾燥は極めて早くなる。水分を含んだ熱風は排気筒(4)から排除される。

【0011】 更に衣服(17)は本実施例ではハンガー(15)で吊されているから広がった状態で乾燥されることになり、乾燥は更に早くなる。本実施例では振動を与えた時に衣服(17)が完全に乾燥するまでの時間は10分以内でしかもアイロンかけは不要であり、振動を与えない場合は25分以上を要し、またアイロンかけが必要であった。

【0012】 図4には本発明の第2実施例が示される。図において(21)は乾燥室であり底部には熱風加熱機(22)が設置され、該熱風加熱機(22)上方には分散板(23)が配置され、天井には排気筒(24)が設けられており、正面には第1実施例と同様に図示しない開き戸が取付けられている。乾燥室(21)の天井にはモーター(27)が設置されており、該モーター(27)のプーリー(28)にはクランクシャフト(29)を介して振動ロッド(30)が接続し、該振動ロッド(30)はプーリー(31, 32)によって左右摺動可能に支持されている。該振動ロッド(30)からは乾燥室(21)内に連通孔(36)を介してT字状支持杆(33)が垂設されており、該支持杆(33)には複数個のハンガー(35)が支持されている。

【0013】 上記構成においては、ハンガー(35)に洗濯した衣服(37)を吊下げ、熱風加熱機(22)から熱風を吹出させて衣服(37)を加熱し、モーター(27)を作動してクランクシャフト(29)を介して振動ロッド(30)を左右振動さ

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せれば、それにつれてT字状支持杆(33)およびハンガー(35)を介して衣服(37)が左右振動する。

【0014】このようにして衣服(37)に含まれる水分は振動によって飛散し、衣服(37)のしわは自重によって慣性の作用で伸ばされる。振動数および振巾は第1実施例と略同じにする。

【0015】上記実施例以外、吊下手段としてはハンガーに代えてクリップ等を用いてもよい。

【0016】

【発明の効果】したがって本発明では被乾燥物を極めて早く乾燥させ、同時にしわをとることが出来るので、乾燥後アイロンかけの必要がない。

【図面の簡単な説明】

図1～図3は本発明の第1実施例を示すものである。

【図1】 模式正面図

【図2】 吊下手段斜視図

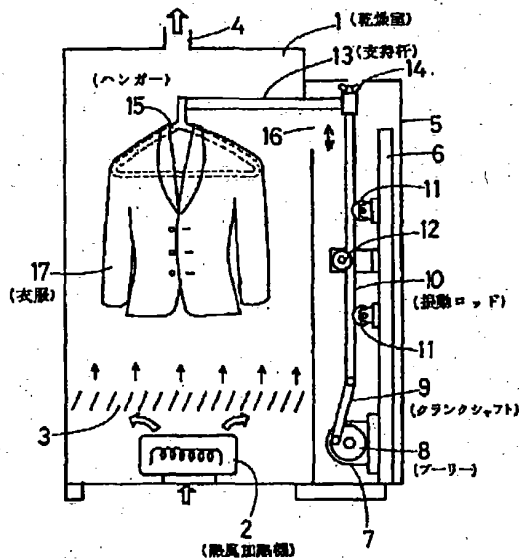
【図3】 斜視図

【図4】 第2実施例の模式正面図

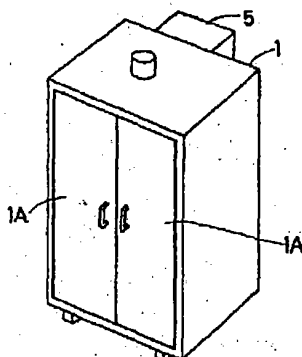
【符号の説明】

1, 21	乾燥室
2, 22	熱風加熱機
7, 27	モーター
8, 28	プーリー
9, 29	クランクシャフト
10, 30	振動ロッド
13, 33	支持杆
15, 35	ハンガー
17, 37	衣服

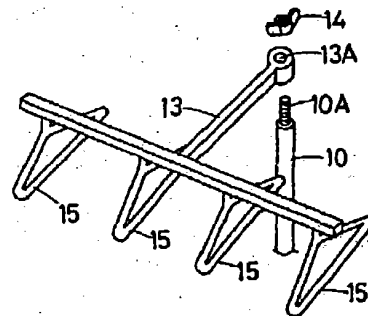
【図1】



【図3】



【図2】



【図4】

